

emergency preparedness

Are you prepared for...

Avalanches
Biological Threats
Blackouts
Chemical Emergencies
Cold extremes
Crop Failures
Dam Failures
Earthquakes
Explosions
Fires
Floods
Freeway Closures
Hazardous Materials
Heat extremes
Influenza Pandemic
Landslides/Mudslides
Nuclear or Radiation
Store Closures
Terrorist Attacks
Thunderstorms
Tornadoes/Hurricanes
Wildfires
Winter Storms

*Or any other disasters
in other parts of the
world that may affect
Lehi?*

*When disaster strikes, you should not
rely on the government to help you. Here
are some reasons why YOU must prepare.*

1) You may be on your own

You may need to survive on your own after a disaster. This means having your own food, water, and other supplies in sufficient quantity to last for at least three days.

2) Government may not help

Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone immediately. You could get help in hours, or it might take days.

3) Services may be down

Basic services such as electricity, gas, water, sewage treatment and telephones may be cut off for days; even a week or longer.

4) You may have to evacuate

You may have to evacuate at a moment's notice and take essentials with you; and probably will not have the opportunity to shop or search for the supplies you

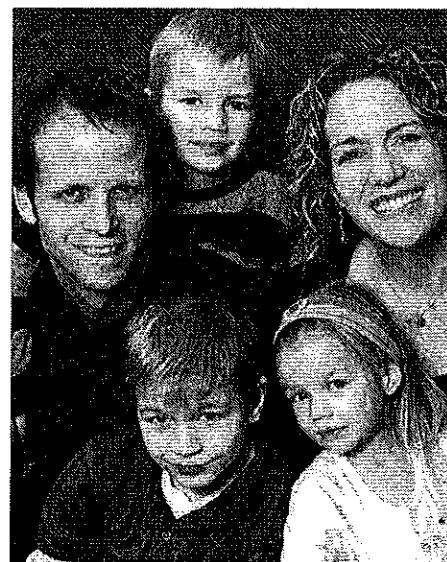
need. There are real benefits to being prepared.

5) You'll feel peace of mind

Being prepared can reduce fear, anxiety and losses that accompany disasters.

6) You may save a life

You can reduce the impact of disasters and avoid the danger completely; saving lives.



being prepared is as easy as 1-2-3

step 1

MAKE A KIT (page 2)

You should have some basic supplies on hand in order to survive for at least three days—one for home, one for the car and one for the office.

step 2

MAKE A PLAN (page 5)

Your family may not be together when disaster strikes: how will you contact one another; how will you get back together; and what will you do in a disaster?

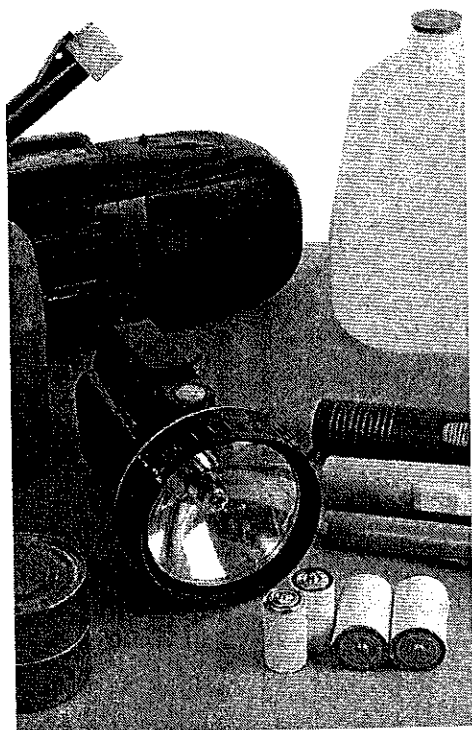
step 3

BE INFORMED (page 12)

Be informed about the different types of emergencies that could occur and their appropriate responses. Know what resources are available.

step 1 make a kit

A good emergency kit should give you the tools you need to take care of yourself for a period of time.



basics

Recommended items to include in a basic emergency supply kit:

- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Whistle to signal for help
- Dust mask, to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Can opener for food (if kit contains canned food)
- Local maps

water

- One gallon of water per person per day, for drinking and sanitation.
- Children, nursing mothers, and sick people may need more water.
- If you live in a warm weather climate, more water may be necessary.
- Store water tightly in clean, plastic containers such as soft drink bottles.
- Keep at least a three-day supply of water per person.

food

- Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food.
- Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking and little or no water.
- Pack a manual can opener and eating utensils.
- Avoid salty foods, as they will make you thirsty.
- Choose foods your family will eat such as:
 - Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables
 - Protein or fruit bars
 - Dry cereal or granola
 - Peanut butter
 - Dried fruit
 - Nuts
 - Crackers
 - Canned juices
 - Non-perishable milk
 - High energy foods
 - Vitamins
 - Food for infants
 - Comfort/stress foods

extras

Additional items to consider adding to your basic kit:

- Prescription medications
- Extra eye glasses
- Infant formula and diapers
- Pet food and extra water
- Important family documents in a waterproof, portable container: insurance policies, ID and bank account records
- Cash or traveler's checks
- Reference material such as a first aid book or information from www.ready.gov
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person
- Complete change of clothing including a long sleeved shirt, long pants and sturdy shoes
- Fire Extinguisher
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items
- Mess kits, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils, paper towels
- Paper and pencil
- Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children
- Household chlorine bleach and medicine dropper. When diluted nine parts water to one part bleach, bleach can be used as a disinfectant.

Or in an emergency, you can use it to treat water by using 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. Do not use scented, color safe or bleaches with added cleaners.

what about first aid kits?

In an emergency, a family member may be cut, burned or suffer other injuries. If you have these basic supplies you are better prepared to help your loved ones when they are hurt.

remember...

- Many injuries are not life-threatening and do not require immediate medical attention.
- Knowing how to treat minor injuries can make a difference in an emergency.
- Consider taking a first aid class, but simply having the following things can help you stop bleeding, prevent infection and assist in decontamination.

checklist

- Two pairs of Latex, or other sterile gloves, if you are allergic to Latex
- Sterile dressings to stop bleeding
- Cleansing agent/soap and antibiotic towelettes to disinfect
- Antibiotic ointment to prevent infection
- Burn ointment to prevent infection
- Adhesive bandages in a variety of sizes
- Eye wash solution to flush the eyes or as general decontaminant
- Thermometer
- Prescription medications you take every day such as insulin, heart medicine and asthma inhalers
- Prescribed medical supplies such as glucose and blood pressure monitoring equipment and supplies

other things

- Cell Phone
- Scissors
- Tweezers
- Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant

Non-Prescription Drugs:

- Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever
- Anti-diarrhea(l) medication
- Antacid (for upset stomach)
- Laxative



pets

Some of the things you can do to prepare for the unexpected—such as assembling an animal emergency supply kit and developing a pet care buddy system—are the same for any emergency.

Whether you decide to stay put in an emergency or evacuate to a safer location, you will need to make plans in advance for your pets.

Keep in mind that what's best for you is typically what's best for your animals.

If you must evacuate, take your pets with you if possible.

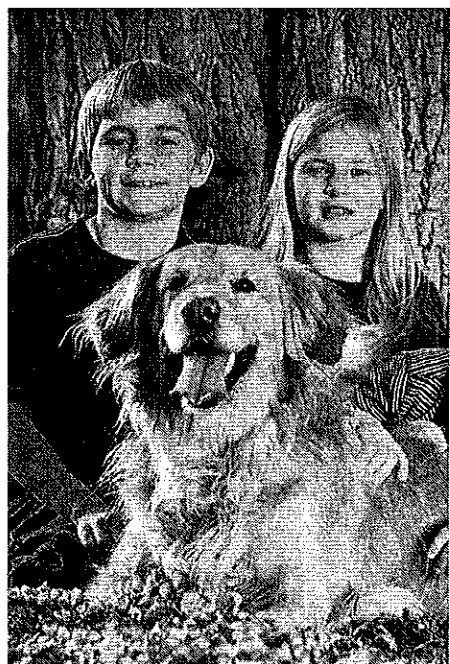
However, if you are going to a public shelter, it is important to understand that animals may not be allowed inside.

Plan in advance for shelter alternatives that will work for both you and your pets.

Make a back-up emergency plan in case you can't care for your animals yourself.

Develop a buddy system with neighbors, friends and relatives to make sure that someone is available to care for or evacuate your pets if you are unable to do so.

Be prepared to improvise and use what you have on hand to make it on your own for at least three days, maybe longer.



those with special needs

Everyone's needs are unique. By making an emergency plan, you can be better prepared for any situation. Make sure that a friend or family member has copies of important documents.

babies

Don't forget formula, diapers, bottles, milk, medications, and diaper rash ointment.

adults

- Prescriptions
- Insulin
- Denture needs
- Contact lenses and supplies
- Extra eye glasses

seniors

If you anticipate needing assistance during a disaster talk to family, friends and others who will be part of your personal support network.

Write down and share your emergency plan with everyone in your support network.

Make sure everyone knows how you plan to evacuate your home or workplace and where you will go in case of a disaster.

Make sure that someone in your local network has an extra key to your home and knows where you keep your supplies.

Teach those who will help you how to use any lifesaving equipment; administer medicine in case of an emergency. Practice your plan with those who have agreed to be part of your network.

If you take medicine or use a medical treatment on a daily basis, be sure you have what you need to make it on your own for at least a week.

Make a list of prescriptions including dosage, treatment and allergy information.

Talk to your pharmacist or doctor about what else you need to prepare.

If you undergo routine treatments administered by a clinic or hospital or if you receive regular services such as home health care, treatment or transportation, talk to your service provider about their emergency plans.

Work with them to identify back-up service providers and incorporate them into your personal support network.

emergency documents

Include copies of important documents in your emergency supply kits such as family records, medical records, wills, deeds, social security number, charge and bank account information and tax records.

Have copies of your medical insurance and Medicare cards readily available.

Keep a list of the style and serial number of medical devices or other life-sustaining devices.

Include operating information and instructions.

Include the names and contact information of your support network, as well as your medical providers.

Keep these documents in a waterproof container for quick and easy access.

disabilities

Create a support network to help in an emergency. Tell these people where you keep your emergency supplies.

Give one member of your support network a key to your house or apartment.

Contact your city or county government's emergency information management office. Many local offices keep lists of people with disabilities so they can be located quickly in a sudden emergency.

Wear medical alert tags or bracelets to help identify your disability.

If you are dependent on dialysis or other life sustaining treatment, know the location and availability of more than one facility. Show others how to operate your wheelchair.

Know the size and weight of your wheelchair, in addition to whether or not it is collapsible, in case it has to be transported.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES

- Prescription medicines, list of medications including dosage, list of any allergies
- Extra eyeglasses
- Extra hearing-aid batteries
- Extra wheelchair batteries
- Oxygen
- Keep a list of the style and serial number of all devices.
- Medical insurance and Medicare cards
- List of doctors, relatives

step 2 make a plan

Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so it is important to plan in advance: how you will contact one another; how you will get back together; and what you will do in an emergency

contacting family members

It may be easier to make a long-distance phone call than a local call, so an out-of-town contact may be in a better position to communicate among separated family members.

Be sure every member of your family knows the phone number and has coins or a prepaid phone card to call the emergency contact.

emergency warnings

Find out what kinds of disasters, both natural and man-made, are most likely to occur in your area and how you will be notified.

Methods of getting your attention vary. One common method is to broadcast via emergency radio and TV broadcasts. You might hear a special siren, or get a telephone call, or emergency workers may go door-to-door.

moving vehicles

If there is an explosion or other factor that makes it difficult to control the vehicle, pull over, stop the car and set the parking brake.

If the emergency could impact the physical stability of the roadway, avoid overpasses, bridges, power lines, signs and other hazards.

If a power line falls on your car you are at risk of electrical shock, stay inside until a trained person removes the wire.

Listen to the radio for information and instructions as they become available.

public emergency plans

You may want to inquire about emergency plans at places where your family spends time: work, day-care and school. If no plans exist, consider volunteering to help create one.

schools or daycare

If you are a parent or guardian of an elderly or disabled adult, make sure schools and day-care providers have emergency response plans.

Ask how they will communicate with families during a crisis.

Ask if they store adequate food, water and other basic supplies.

Find out if they are prepared to "shelter-in-place" if need be, and where they plan to go if they must get away.

neighborhoods, apartments

A community working together during an emergency makes sense.

Talk to your neighbors about how you can work together during an emergency.

Find out if anyone has specialized equipment like a power generator, or expertise such as medical knowledge, that might help in a crisis.

high-rise buildings

Note where the closest emergency exit is.

Be sure you know another way out in case your first choice is blocked.

Take cover against a desk or table if things are falling.

Move away from file cabinets, bookshelves or other things that might fall.

Face away from windows and glass. Move away from exterior walls.

Determine if you should stay put, "shelter-in-place" or get away. Listen for and follow instructions.

Take your emergency supply kit, unless there is reason to believe it has been contaminated.

Do not use elevators. Stay to the right while going down stairwells to allow emergency workers to come up.

workplaces

If you are an employer, make sure your workplace has a building evacuation plan that is regularly practiced.

Look at your heating, ventilation and air conditioning system to determine if it is secure or if it could feasibly be upgraded to better filter potential contaminants, and be sure you know how to turn it off.

Think about what to do if your employees can't go home.

Make sure you have appropriate supplies on hand.

should you stay or go?

Depending on your circumstances and the nature of the event, the first important decision is whether you stay put or get away. You should understand and plan for both possibilities.

if you go...

Evacuating

There may be conditions under which you will decide to get away, or there may be situations when you are ordered to leave.

Plan how you will assemble your family and anticipate where you will go.

Choose several destinations in different directions so you have options in an emergency.

Create An Evacuation Plan:

Plan places where your family will meet, both within and outside of your immediate neighborhood.

If you have a car, keep a half tank of gas in it at all times in case you need to evacuate.

Become familiar with alternate routes and other means of transportation out of your area.

If you do not have a car, plan how you will leave if you have to.

Take your emergency supply kit unless you have reason to believe it has been contaminated.

Lock the door behind you.

Take your pets with you, but understand that only service animals may be permitted in public shelters.

Plan how you will care for your pets in an emergency.

If time allows:

Call or e-mail the "out-of-state" contact in your family communications plan.

Tell them where you are going.

If there is damage to your home and you are instructed to do so, shut off water, gas and electricity before leaving.

Leave a note telling others when you left and where you are going.

Check with neighbors who may need a ride.

if you stay...

Whether you are at home, work or elsewhere, there may be situations when it's simply best to stay where you are and avoid any uncertainty outside.

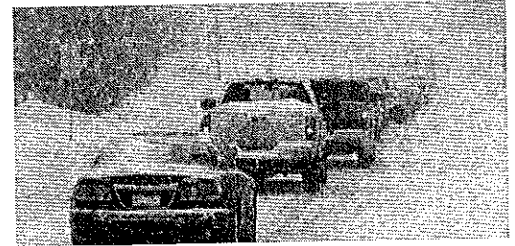
There are other circumstances when staying put and creating a barrier between yourself and potentially contaminated air outside, a process known as "sealing the room," is a matter of survival.

If you see large amounts of debris in the air, or if local authorities say the air is badly contaminated, you may want to take this kind of action.

How to "Shelter in Place and Seal the Room"

The process used to seal the room is considered a temporary protective measure to create a barrier between you and potentially contaminated air outside. It is a type of sheltering in place that requires planning.

- Bring your family and pets inside
- Lock doors, close windows, air vents and fireplace dampers
- Turn off fans, air conditioning and forced air heating systems



- Take your emergency supply kit unless you have reason to believe it has been contaminated.
- Go into an interior room with few windows, if possible.
- Seal all windows, doors and air vents with plastic sheeting and duct tape.
- Be prepared to improvise and use what you have on hand to seal gaps so you create a barrier between yourself and any contamination.

Local authorities may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do.

However, you should watch TV, listen to the radio or check the Internet often for official news and instructions as they become available.

Turning off utilities

If there is damage to your home or you are instructed to turn off your utilities:

- Locate the electric, gas and water shut-off valves.
- Keep necessary tools near gas and water shut-off valves.
- If you turn the gas off, a professional must turn it back on. Do not do this yourself.

steps you can take to prepare now

Emergency Preparedness Action Steps

prepare now

Be prepared when disaster strikes! This booklet provides measures you can take to prepare for, and respond to a disaster. For area-specific details and more comprehensive information, contact Lehi City emergency management, American Red Cross chapter, or the Lehi Fire Dept.

Assemble a disaster supplies kit

If you are confined to your home or must evacuate as a result of severe weather or disaster, a disaster supplies kit can be useful. Keep it readily accessible for safety, comfort, and convenience. All household members should know where it is stored. Replace food, water, medical supplies, and batteries as needed. Place the items you need during an evacuation (noted with an*) in an easy-to-carry container.

INCLUDE:

For safety/survival

- 3 days supply of water* (1 gallon/person/day) in clean, marked, plastic containers (e.g. soda bottles, avoid milk jugs, lids do not close tightly).
- 3 day supply of nonperishable, nutritious foods which

don't require cooking* (e.g. peanut butter; canned or dried meats; canned or dried fruits and vegetables; powdered drink mix; powdered or canned milk); eating utensils; manual can opener.

- List of prescription medicines* (to gather quickly)
- Extra eye glasses, other needed eye wear*
- Extra car keys
- Baby supplies (e.g. formula, diapers)*
- Pet food; extra water; any special medication*

For home use also have:

- Standard first-aid kit* (call local American Red Cross chapter to learn what to include)
- ABC fire extinguisher (call Fire Dept. for extinguisher use training)
- Battery-operated radio; flashlights; plenty of extra batteries*
- Tools: rope, wrench (including gas shut-off wrench), pliers, hammer, nails

For comfort:

- Change of clothing, sturdy footwear for each person*
- Bedding for each person*
- Sanitary supplies (toilet paper, feminine supplies)*

For convenience:

- Cash or credit card*
- Medical insurance ID numbers
- Out-of-town contact list*
- Paper and pencil
- Important family documents
- Reading material

Auto kit

Assemble a smaller version of a disaster

supplies kit to be stored in a vehicle. Maintain regularly.

INCLUDE:

- Blankets/sleeping bag
- Flares and/or triangles
- Jumper cables
- Shovel
- Rock salt and sand (if applicable)
- Tire repair/ replacement supplies
- Map(s)

Develop an emergency plan

Meet with family members to develop an emergency plan, and regularly conduct drills to practice your plan.

- Become aware of emergency situations that can occur in your area. Contact your local emergency management office, American Red Cross chapter, or Fire Dept. for information.
- Learn your community's evacuation plan.
- Determine safe rooms to go to if you are not told to evacuate.
- Post emergency numbers by the telephone. During an emergency, only use the telephone when someone needs immediate emergency assistance.
- Teach children their address and phone number.
- Note special assistance needed by people with disabilities.
- Prepare for family health needs (prescriptions, medical supplies).
- Plan not to leave pets behind. Locate a "pet-friendly" shelter or location (most emergency shelters for people do not accept pets). Consider care for livestock/farm animals.

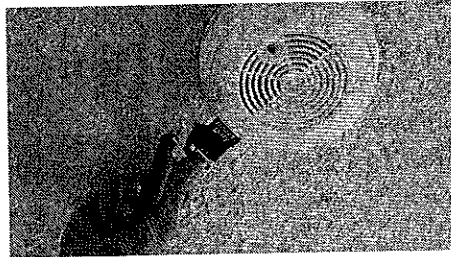
steps you can take to prepare now

- Learn terms used to describe emergency levels (advisory, watch, warning); learn types of emergency signals on air, radio, and TV.
- Learn basic first-aid and CPR. Contact local American Red Cross.
- Establish a meeting place in the event of family separation.
- Identify check-in contact that family will call if separated.
- Find out day care/school emergency procedures.

Prepare your home for an emergency

- Have home inspected to ensure compliance with fire and building codes. Repair defective wiring and large cracks in plaster.
- Obtain disaster insurance for home and personal property.
- Obtain information on National Flood Insurance Program from an insurance company or your local emergency management office.
- Secure important papers, lists, and photographs of personal property, in a bank safety deposit box.
- Buy ABC fire extinguishers (ask Fire Dept. for training). Keep accessible on each building level. Periodically check functioning.
- Install a carbon monoxide detector. Regularly maintain according to manufacturers instructions.
- Buy flashlights/emergency lighting. Avoid candles (fire hazard).

- Make house address/number clearly visible from the street.
- Securely bolt/fasten your water heater.
- Locate your home's main water, electrical, and gas shut-offs, and learn how and when to shut them off. Mark with brightly colored stickers or tape.



Prepare now for fire

- Know how to respond to difficult fire types.
- Make ABC extinguishers accessible on every floor (call Fire Dept. for training).
- Install smoke detectors; test once each year.
- Identify 2 escape routes from each room.
- Conduct fire drills.
- Make sure windows are not nailed/painted shut.
- Establish outside meeting place; never go back into a burning building.
- Know where flammable materials are in home/garage; properly dispose.
- Regularly inspect/clean chimneys.
- Do not overload electrical outlets.
- Keep folding/chain-style ladder stored in each upstairs bedroom.
- Mark windows of children or others who may not know self-rescue.
- Make sure address is clearly visible, and fire trucks can reach your home.



Prepare now for wildland fire

- Find out if your area is prone to wildland fire.
- Make ABC fire extinguishers accessible on every floor (call Fire Dept. for training).
- Develop cooperative plan with neighbors.
- Make sure address is clearly visible; fire trucks can reach your home.
- Use fire resistant/retardent materials.
- Clear vegetation/branches within 100' of building.



Prepare now for winter storm

- Learn meaning of watch-warning.
- Have appropriate cold weather clothing.
- Have rock salt and sand for traction in ice.
- Equip vehicle with all-season snow tires; fill gas tank.
- Keep emergency auto kit readily accessible.

steps you can take to prepare now

- Maintain sufficient heating systems/fireplaces function properly.
- Buy emergency heating equipment designed for indoor use.
- Winterize home.
- Stock extra food, jug drinking water.

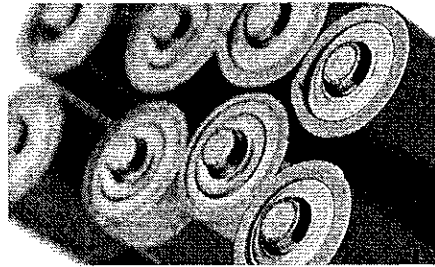
Prepare now for earthquake

- Find out earthquake history of area.
- Conduct earthquake drill.
- Be prepared for aftershocks; possible tsunami (costal areas).
- Place large, heavy, breakable objects on lower shelves.
- Put latches on cabinets.
- Fasten shelves, water heaters, large appliances to wall studs.
- Anchor overhead lighting fixtures.
- Repair poor electrical/plumbing connections; large cracks in plaster.
- Install bracing systems for mobile homes, awnings.
- Move beds from windows; do not hang pictures, mirrors over beds.
- Keep flashlight, shoes by bed.

Prepare now for flood

- Buy weather radio and learn local emergency station.
- Learn if your area is prone to floods.
- Learn meaning of watch-warning.
- Have plywood to cover all windows.
- In flood zone, purchase flood insurance.

- Plan to secure/evacuate mobile home for adequate shelter.



Prepare now for hurricane

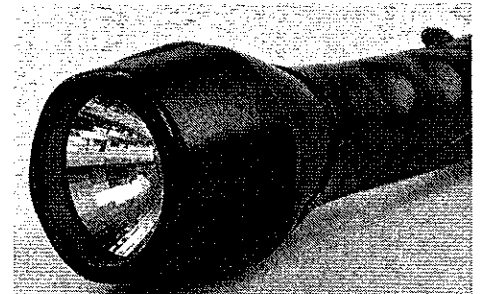
- Buy battery-powered weather radio and learn local emergency station.
- Learn meaning of watch-warning.
- If in flood zone, purchase flood insurance.
- Plan to secure/evacuate mobile home for adequate shelter.
- Install storm shutters; store plywood to cover all windows.
- Remove branches, tall trees that may fall on house.
- Prior to storm season stock extra food, batteries, jug drinking water.

Prepare now for tornado/down bursts

- Buy battery-powered weather radio and learn local emergency station.
- Learn what tornado conditions look like.
- Learn meaning of watch-warning.
- Identify shelter room (e.g. basement, storm cellar, interior room).
- Plan to secure/evacuate mobile home for adequate shelter.
- Know shelter locations in places you spend time.
- Remove branches, tall trees that may fall on house.

Prepare now for hazardous materials incident

- Identify local media stations used for emergency information.
- Learn hazardous materials incident warning signals.
- Know hazardous substances produced, stored or transported in your area.
- Learn shelter-in-place procedures
- Learn location of ventilation system shut-offs.
- Repair seals around windows, doors, basements.



Prepare now for lightning

- Learn precautionary measures
- Share information with household members.
- Monitor weather before outdoor activities.
- Have a professional install lightning rods on home.

act now

EVACUATE IF YOU ARE DIRECTED TO DO SO BY EMERGENCY AUTHORITIES.

Listen to your local radio/TV station or Emergency Alert System for emergency information/ instructions. Evacuate early.

steps you can take to prepare now

Carefully follow instructions and directions to the area shelter opened for the disaster supplies kit with you. It should contain personal safety items. You can also bring items for comfort and convenience.

- Check to make sure no one has been injured.
- Listen to local media stations for directions. Avoid using the telephone unless someone needs immediate emergency assistance. (Local authorities need access on phone lines.)
- Drive only when necessary. Avoid driving in affected areas.
- Determine if you need to turn off water, electrical, and gas mains. Do so if necessary.
- If water pipes are damaged, turn off main water valves in the home. This prevents water from draining if a water main breaks.
- Be aware of structural damage to the home.

WATER IS ESSENTIAL.

Store bottled water (one gallon/person/day). If purification is necessary, listen to the radio for instructions from public health officials.

Emergency numbers

Fire Department:
Police Department:
Ambulance:
Poison Control Center:
Family Physician:

Non-emergency numbers

Local Emergency Management Office:

Local American Red Cross chapter:

Off-premise meeting place:

Check-in contact number:

Other:

Act now for fire

- Call Fire Dept.
- Warn other occupants/pull fire alarm.
- Get out of the burning building.
- Small fires: use ABC fire extinguisher; baking soda or pan lid for small oil/grease fire.
- Feel door to see if hot before opening; if hot, very slowly level window may be option for escape. Otherwise, distress cloth.
- If leaving, be prepared to crawl (smoke, heat rise).
- Clothes on fire: Stop Drop, and Roll.
- Use stairwell, not elevator.

Act now for wildland fire

- Listen to designated radio/TV, Emergency Alert System for emergency information/instructions.
- Park car in open space facing evacuation route; have keys accessible.
- Shut windows, doors in home.
- Wear long sleeves, pants, wet handkerchief for face.
- Close vents, doors; seal attic, ground vents with plywood.
- Shut off gas at main; turn off pilot lights, propane tanks.
- Open fireplace damper; close

fireplace screens.

- Move flammable furniture to center of home.
- Wet shrubs within 15 feet of home.
- If leaving, tell someone where you are going.

Act now for winter storm

- Stay indoors until storm ends.
- Listen to radio/TV, Emergency Alert System for emergency information/ instructions.
- Do not over-exert if shoveling snow.
- Wear warm, loose fitting, layered, light weight, dry clothing.
- Watch for signs of frostbite and hypothermia,
- Do not use charcoal or gas grills to cook/heat indoors (carbon monoxide hazard).

If in vehicle:

- Stay on main roads.
- If necessary, pull off road, stay with vehicle, use hazard signals, bright distress flags.
- If trapped in blizzard, clear tail pipe, run engine/heater 10 minutes each hour; open window slightly; maintain body heat (use map, seat cover, floor mat for insulation). Night: keep dome light on so work crews can see vehicle.

Act now for earthquake

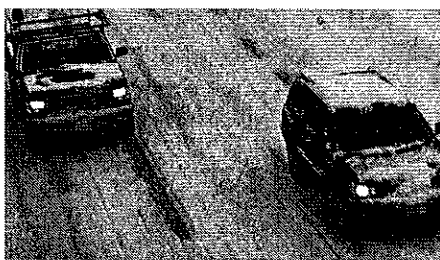
- Drop, cover and hold on: crouch in a safe place (under sturdy table or kneel next to interior wall); cover head until quake stops.
- Inside: stay inside; outside, stay outside.

steps you can take to prepare now

- Move away from buildings, street lights, utility wires.
- Crowded place: do not rush for doorway, take cover.
- High-rise building: stay on same floor; do not use elevator; be prepared for alarm/sprinkler systems to activate.
- Driving: do not stop vehicle under bridges, overpasses, overhead power lines; pull over as soon as possible; stay in vehicle.
- Beware of hanging plants, wall hangings, falling furniture.
- Be prepared for after-shocks.

Act now for flood

- Listen to designated radio/TV Emergency Alert System for emergency instructions.
- Stay away from flood water; do not attempt to swim, walk, or drive through.
- Secure/ bring in outdoor furniture.
- If instructed, turn off all utilities at main switches; unplug appliances (do not touch electrical equipment if wet).
- If deep water, allow to flow freely in basement (may avoid structural damage).
- Do not stack sandbags against outside of house, adds pressure.
- Avoid downed power lines.
- Do not drink tap water (may be contaminated).
- Move valuables to upper floors.



Act now for hurricane

- Listen to designated radio/TV Emergency Alert System for emergency information/ instructions.
- Move valuables to upper floor in case of flood.
- Secure/bring in outdoor furniture.
- Close permanent shutters, cover all windows.
- Bring pets inside.

IF EVACUATING:

- Turn off water/electricity at main stations; unplug appliances (do not touch if wet).
- Do not leave pet(s) behind; take with you or to a pre planned, safe location.
- Avoid downed wires. Do not try to drive.
- Move boats away from other boats in protected area.

Act now for tornado/down bursts

- Report revolving funnel-shaped clouds to authorities.
- Listen to radio for weather alerts/emergency instructions.
- Seek shelter immediately in basement or interior room on lower level; take position under sturdy table.
- Stay away from windows, doors, outside walls; do not open windows.
- If not sheltered, lie flat in ditch with hands covering head.

- Avoid building with wide span roofs.
- If in vehicle, get out, seek shelter in ditch.

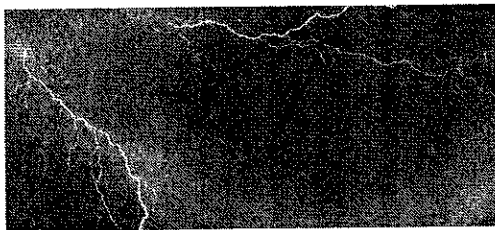
Act now for hazardous materials incident

- If early chemical accident witness, call emergency services.
- Listen to designated radio/TV station, emergency broadcast system; follow emergency instructions immediately.
- Bring household members, pets inside.
- Stay far away from site if possible.
- Keep body fully covered.
- Avoid eating/drinking anything uncovered.
- Prepare household for possible evacuation.
- Close all exterior and interior doors, and windows.

IF TOLD TO SHELTER-IN-PLACE:

- Turn off ventilation systems, fans, clothes dryer, heating-air conditioning; if possible close fireplace damper.
- Close window curtains, shades, blinds.
- Go to above ground room with fewest windows/doors.
- If possible, tape around doors, windows; block air vents using plastic sheeting/ bags.
- Stay inside until radio announces safety or to evacuate.





Act now for lightning

- Stay indoors.
- Avoid plumbing fixtures, appliances.
- Do not use faucets/showers.
- Forest: go to low area under low, thick tree growth.
- Boat: go ashore immediately.
- Open area: go to low area, crouch (do not lie flat).
- Avoid steel reinforced concrete buildings; metal.
- Avoid hilltops, beaches, small structures in open area, open water.
- If hair stands on end (indicator lightning will strike) drop to knees, bend forward, put hands on knees, (do not lie flat).
- Do not congregate with other people, spread out.
- Do not use phone or electrical equipment.
- Car: try to stay in car until storm passes.

lehi emergency preparedness



153 North 100 East
Lehi, Utah 84043
www.lehicity.com • 801.768.7100

step 3 be informed

Lehi City Administration	768-7100
Utility Billing.....	768-7100
Glen Smith Theater/Arts Council	766-0912
Cemetery Arrangements	768-7100
Cemetery	768-7170
Chamber of Commerce	836-0836
Civic Improvement (CIA)	768-3117
Court	768-7160
Garbage Collection	785-3000
Inspections	768-7120
Hutchings Museum.....	768-7180
Legacy Center	768-7124
Aquatic/Outdoor Pool	768-7190
Literacy Center	407-1025
Library.....	768-7150
Rippy Literacy Center	407-1025
Planning and Zoning.....	768-7120
Post Office (Lehi)	766-1562
Public Safety (Emergencies)	911
Ambulance Headquarters.....	768-7140
Animal Control	768-7110
Fire Headquarters	768-7130
Police Headquarters	766-5800
Public Works (Main Number)	768-4833
Power Department.....	768-4833
*After-hours Emergency	376-0681
Senior Citizen's Center	768-7165
Streets Department	768-7102 x4
*After-hours Emergency	836-1072
Water & Sewer Dept.....	768-7102 x3
*After-hours Emergency	836-1045
Qwest	1-800-244-1111
Questar.....	1-800-323-5517
Rocky Mtn. Power	1-888-221-7070

schools

Lehi High School.....	768-7000
Lehi Junior High School.....	768-7010
Willowcreek Middle School	766-5273
Eaglecrest Elementary	768-7035
Fox Hollow Elementary	768-2499
Lehi Elementary	768-7020
Meadow Elementary	768-7025
Sego Lily Elementary.....	768-7030
Snow Springs Elementary	768-7045

OTHER RESOURCES

National Weather Service (www.nws.noaa.gov)
American Red Cross (www.redcross.org)